
Direct Cash Assistance of Village Funds in Arjowilangun, Malang District: an Evaluation Approach

¹Ach. Apriyanto Romadhan, Iradhad Taqwa Sihidi, Deva Cahya Anestasya

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia; achapriyantoromadhan@umm.ac.id

Received: December 16, 2022; In Revised: February 09, 2023; Accepted: March 10, 2023

Abstract

Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) is assistance specifically for people affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic, especially for the poor. Evaluation of the Village Fund BLT management is needed to avoid fraud because it relates to the community. Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) comes from the Village Fund. This research aims to find out how evaluation of the Management of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) During a Pandemic in Arjowilangun Village, Kalipare Malang Regency, in 2021. Researchers used descriptive, qualitative methods with data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation. The subjects of this study were the coordinator of the Village Fund BLT data collection officer for COVID-19/welfare, the Village Fund BLT data collection officer, and some of the community recipients of the Village Fund BLT in Arjowilangun Village. Using evaluation indicators, according to William N. Dunn, are effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, responsiveness, and alignment. The results of this study indicate that the management of Village Fund BLT in Arjowilangun Village for data collection on Village Fund BLT recipients is in accordance with the specified mechanism. However, there are indications that BLT Village Fund recipients will receive other assistance.

Keywords: *Management, Village Fund BLT, Covid-19 Pandemic.*

Introduction

The Covid 19 pandemic brought many changes to the world (Roziqin et al., 2021; Salahudin et al., 2020; Sihidi et al., 2022; Wahyudi et al., 2021; Sihidi et al., 2022). In Indonesia, the Covid -19 pandemic has changed the people's economy and increased poverty in society, especially on people's welfare (Abdullah, 2020; Asep Suryahadi, 2021; Charlotte Setijadi, 2021). As a result, Indonesia adopted a lockdown and social distancing policy to suppress the spread of Covid 19 in various regions. This policy caused the community's economy to decline (Junaedi & Salistia, 2020). In 2021 experience, the economic downturn was due to a decrease in fiscal resilience and a considerable accumulation of deficits in the State Budget (APBN). Indonesia's economic problems are very serious because Indonesia's debt ratio is increasing (Sari et al., 2021; Asep Suryahadi, 2021; Olivia et al., 2020).

The spread of Covid-19 in various regions has caused a decline in the economy. As a result, in 2020, Indonesia experienced a 3% decline in economic growth. The reason is the enactment of Social Distancing, which began in early March (Hadiwardoyo, 2020). Therefore, it takes the role of government to restore economy so that the community's economy can move. The government, as one of the actors that runs the wheels of the economy, creates

=====

economic stability, provides public goods and services, and distributes people's income equitably (Suhada, 2022).

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the community's economy. Many people have been affected by Termination of Work (PHK), and many have been laid off, which has reduced people's income (Firdaus et al., 2021). In addition, social restrictions have harmed the increase in the number of poor people due to the loss of jobs that initially the community could meet their daily needs (Iskar et al., 2021). After the pandemic, the community could not meet their needs. Because Covid-19 many people change professions by switching professions to selling masks, medical device maker, maker frozen food, as well as selling tools-medical devices. To entice people to buy, sellers promote their wares through mass media promotions, especially on the Facebook and Tiktok applications (Kurniasih, 2020).

Therefore, the government provides Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) to the community (Bappenas, 2020). Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) is specifically for people affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic, especially for the poor (Saputri & Sari, nd; Sjafrina et al., 2020; Noerkaisar, 2021). Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) comes from the Village Fund. Communities who wish to receive Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) must meet the criteria, including that the community has never received Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance, Social Cash assistance, Pre-Employment Cards, and other assistance from the government. The government also made a policy by expanding the Safety Net to protect the poor, especially those affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic, as stipulated in the Regulation of the The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 6 of 2020 concerning changes to the Minister of Village of PDTT Number 11 of 2019 concerning priority use of Village Funds related to Aid Village Fund Direct Cash (BLT DD) sourced from the Village Fund (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). To support the implementation of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) the government issued Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 3 of 2020 (Bappenas, 2020).

Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) in 2021 will again be given to people in need, the Village Fund is set as a priority for the use of Village Funds for the 2021 Fiscal Year as outlined in *Finance Minister Regulation* Number 17/PMK.07/2021 concerning the management of Village Funds for transfer to a region (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2021). Village Fund BLT in 2021 use for framework to support handling Covid-19. The village child is given 300 thousand for 12 months per 1 family to get BLT (Direct Cash Assistance). To get BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) Village Funds, the Village Government must fulfill each stage of the requirements based on the village group. The Village Government is first required to concurrently hold a Regent/Mayor Regulation concerning procedures for the distribution and determination of details of the Village Fund. The Village Government is obliged to stipulate Village Regulations on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDES) and is required to provide or present Documents for each stage (Puspasari, 2021). In the procedure for receiving Village Direct Assistance (BLT) Village Governments can decide for themselves the recipient community who is entitled to receive Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) Village Funds (Bappenas, 2020). The Village Government first conducts open data collection that can be legally justified. For reference, the Village Government can use Village Data and Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) as references for beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), and finally, the Labor Service Data (Bappenas, 2020). The procedure for channeling Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT

=====

DD) recipients to the community is carried out by the Village government, channeling it directly using the non-cash method (cashless) to the account of the beneficiary's family of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) using BRI Bank Account as a partner (Noerkaisar, 2021).

Arjowilangun Village is an advanced village. The village is in Malang Regency, located in the mountains and directly borders Blitar Regency. In Arjowilangun Village, many people have been affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic. Many people have lost their jobs, resulting in difficulties in meeting their daily needs. Therefore, the Village Government of Arjowilangun provides Village Cash Direct Assistance to people affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic. However, in the provision of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD), many people have yet to receive this assistance. This is because the village government of Arjowilangun only budgets 20% of the allocated village funds. In providing this assistance, the Village Government still needs to be on the right target in providing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) to the community, so the assistance is not maximized. Therefore, some of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) recipients are community Village Funds that can still meet their daily needs. So, many underprivileged people who cannot meet their daily needs do not get Village Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD). On the other hand, the government registering Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) is constrained by the administration and requirements for Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) who do not have an ID card and are not native residents of Arjowilangun Village.

Based on the description above, the author of this research it important and interesting to see how the evaluation of the management of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) during the Pandemic in Arjowilangun Village, Kalipare Malang Regency.

In Indonesia, studies on evaluating the implementation of BLT DD have been conducted by a number of researchers with different locations but with the same findings that BLT is still not optimal. Some of these locations are Pulung Rejo Village (Maryam & Cahyani, 2022), Boteng Village in Menganti Sub-district, Gresik Regency (Purniawan & Ikmal, 2021), Podosoko Village (Nafiah & Bharata, 2021) Patas Village in Gerokgak Sub-district, Buleleng Regency (Redana & Suprpta, 2022) (Redana & Suprpta, 2022), in Moyo Village, Moyo Hilir Sub-district, Sumbawa Regency (Yuliadi & Sumitro, 2021), in Sukamaju Village, Batang Peranap Sub-district, Indragiri Hulu Regency (Zakia, 2022), in Kucur Village, Dau Sub-district (Jorat, 2022) and Bergaskidul Village, Semarang Regency (Khilayah, 2022).

This research takes a different perspective with two explanations. First, the research location in Arjowilangun Village has never been studied before. Second, William Dunn's evaluation theory has not been used in previous studies.

Methods

This research uses a type of descriptive qualitative research. According to (Sugiyono 2016:8) qualitative method is a natural research method with the researcher as the key instrument. According to (Sugiyono 2016:224), using interviews, documentation, and triangulation for data collection techniques. Primary data and secondary data support this research. Secondary data can be obtained through other people or other intermediaries such as journals, books, government publications, and websites. Primary data The data in this study

are Mr. Afandi as the Head of the Welfare Section or Coordinator of the BLT DD Covid-19 data collection officer, Mr. Uky and Mr. Purwanto as members of the BLT DD Covid-19 data collection officer in Arjowilangun village, and finally seven community informants were receiving BLT DD in Arjowilangun Village. In addition, the data was obtained by tracing documentation so that this researcher received information about the management process and problems in the community in the management of BLT DD in Arjowilangun Village. Furthermore, the theory used in this study uses evaluation theory according to William Dunn, there are six indicators, including effectiveness, efficiency, equity, adequacy, responsiveness, and accuracy.

Results and Discussion

Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) is a government program in the form of cash intended and specifically for poor people affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic sourced from the Village Fund (Suparman et al., 2021). Requirements for recipients of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) are poor citizens who have never previously received PKH programs, Staple Food Cards, and Pre-Employment Cards (Blt et al., 2020). The value of Direct Cash Assistance is 300,000 IDR every 12 months, from January to December, every month, on a pro rata basis (Toriq Bin Zihad 2022). According to William Dunn, according to the indicators in evaluating the management of direct cash assistance (BLT) in Arjowilangun Village, Malang Regency, there are six criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, equity, adequacy, responsiveness, and accuracy. With these indicators, answers can be found on how to evaluate the management of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) in Arjowilangun Village, which includes the following:

1. Effectiveness

Effectiveness explains whether the existence of a program run by the government can achieve the desired results. To achieve the target of managing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) during a pandemic in Arjowilangun Village, Malang Regency in 2021, the Effectiveness indicator is part of the benchmark for success in managing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) in Arjowilangun Village, for the results wanted by the village government of Arjowilangun. To what extent is the Village Government the executor of the management of Village Cash Direct Assistance (BLT DD). As for the disbursement of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) in Arjowilangun Village in 2021, such as findings in the field resulting from an interview with Mr. Afandi as Head of the Welfare Section or Coordinator of the Activity Implementation Team of the Village Cash Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT DD) on 17 may 2022 at the Arjowilangun Village Office as follows:

"Regarding the effectiveness of distribution in Arjowilangun Village, it will be very effective in 2021 because, in Arjowilangun, the system is non-cash via BRI bank. Distribution is more effective and has fewer errors than cash distribution. If it's cash, there must be matching, but if it's non-cash, the money is directly given to the BLT recipient. If the use of BLT so far in 2021 is useful for the benefit of citizens and selective screening of people who have not received assistance, who are in the category of no one earning a living, who are roughly unemployed, and on average in 2021, it is on target. So the benefits are great.

The residents who received it were satisfied, how else would they have received assistance, they were satisfied, but in 2021 times will be difficult. BLT received 300,000 IDR from the government.

From the statement during an interview with Mr. Afandi about the efficiency of managing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance in Arjowilangun Village, it can be concluded that the utilization of BLT DD management is very effective and useful because during screening the village government was very selective in choosing prospective BLT DD recipients.

Meanwhile, according to the villagers, the statement for the recipient community of Village Fund BLT for the effectiveness of managing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance provided by the government was explained by the resource person, Ms. Sikas (Tuesday 31 May 2022), as follows:

"I received BLT DD, this is very useful for me because for the poor, it helps the economy during this pandemic. Moreover, the distribution of funds from BLT DD is very effective because it is received directly through a BRI account"

From the statement during an interview with Ms. Sikas about the effectiveness of managing the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance in Arjowilangun Village, it can be concluded that from the description above, this assistance has been effective because the funds received are beneficial to the community and help the community's economy. However, the management of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) in Arjowilangun Village is not yet efficient enough. The government is in the process of collecting data and verifying potential recipients of the 2021 Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) program by the process of laws and regulations both from the minister of finance and regulations of ministers of villages and underdeveloped areas. Therefore, the amount of BLT DD is set at 300.000 IDR.

It has been successful in managing BLT DD in Arjowilangun Village because the village government is utilizing the management of BLT DD. Regarding distribution in Arjowilangun Village, during the screening, the village government was very selective in choosing prospective BLT DD recipients. Therefore, there were no problems with the disbursement of funds because each month, it was directly channeled through an account through Bank BRI, the BLT DD recipient. The funds received are useful for the community and help the community's economy because, during this pandemic, all basic commodities have increased, and the requirements for prospective BLT DD recipients are very selective.

2. Efficiency

Efficiency, according to Dunn (William N. Dunn 2003;430), regards to any effort required to produce a certain level of effectiveness.the amount of effort required to achieve a certain level of efficiency. Efficiency is a synonym for economic rationality, which is the relationship between efficiency and effort, with effort often measured in monetary costs. When we talk about efficiency, we imagine the optimal use of our resources to achieve a certain goal.

As for the flow of the data collection and verification process for prospective Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) recipients in Arjowilangun Village in 2021, such are

=====

the findings in the field resulting from an interview with Mr. Uky who is a youth member of the BLT DD Covid 19 data collection officer who interviewed on 01 June 2022 statement as follows:

"For the data collection itself, it was efficient, and there were no problems because when it went straight to the house that was targeted, it was by the requirements of the potential DD BLT recipients, it's just that for prospective DD BLT recipients there were still administrative problems such as family cards and ID cards that had not been updated"

From the statement during an interview with Mr. Uky about the efficiency of managing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance in Arjowilangun Village, it can be concluded that from the above description, when collecting data on prospective BLT DD recipients there were a few obstacles, namely, there were prospective recipients who were still using their old Identity Card (KTP)/Family Card (KK). The village head gives an assignment letter to village volunteers to collect data on low-income families, which later the village volunteers take photos of and include the location of their residence manually or digitally. For prospective Village Fund BLT recipients who do not have a NIK or KTP that has yet to be renewed. The data collection officer records and gives it to the head of the government, who will later issue a domicile certificate.

"This direct cash assistance is very efficient because it was difficult to meet my family's needs during this pandemic. This assistance helped me because it can increase my purchasing power for basic needs. And to withdraw money from this assistance, I don't need to take riwa riwi because I receive the money directly through my account" (Results of Hari Interview, Tuesday, 31 May 2022)

From the statement during an interview with Ms. Purnami about the efficiency of managing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance in Arjowilangun Village, it can be concluded that efficiency is good because the community uses the funds obtained from BLT DD to increase purchasing power during the pandemic. Therefore, for the disbursement of public funds to receive funds of IDR 300,000 per month for 2021, 3 stages will be carried out. The first stage is January to May, the second is June to October, and the third is November to December.

The management of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) in Arjowilangun Village is not yet efficient enough, the government is in the process of collecting data and verifying prospective recipients of the 2021 Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) program by the statutory process both from the minister of finance and ministerial regulations backward villages and areas. Therefore, the amount of BLT DD is set at IDR 300,000 distributed every month based on the number of Beneficiary Family (KPM) that has been recorded in one month for BLT DD recipients in Arjowilangun Village for a total of 149 KPM BLT DD.

However, there was a slight delay in the timing of the disbursement of funds because the village funds that entered the village treasury account were delayed, so the distribution of Village Fund BLT to beneficiaries was delayed. Nevertheless, the community used this assistance to meet their daily needs, and as long as it was disbursed, there were no problems because it was channeled directly through BRI bank by each recipient. However, there are

Village Fund BLT recipients who are indicated to have received other assistance by the Malang District Regional Inspectorate because the database belonging to the Population and Civil Registry Service has received other assistance, but this data is only recorded and does not receive other assistance. There are delays in disbursing funds, at least waiting for the funds to go down to the village account at least once every three months.

3. Adequacy

Adequacy is a measure of how effectively it corresponds to needs, values, or opportunities to address emerging issues in policy. Competence in politics is a goal that has achieved many things. If, after implementing public policy activities, it is ineffective in solving problems the community faces, it can be said that policy activities have failed.

Adequacy relates to the extent to which the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) policy reaches the target so that it can reduce the problems of the community receiving Direct Assistance Village Fund Cash (BLT DD) in the village of Arjowilangun. In Arjowilangun Village itself, according to Mr. Uky, a youth member of the BLT DD Covid-19 data collection officer who was interviewed on 1 June 2022, the statement is as follows:

"To solve the problem, it cannot help the community meet their needs, such as buying staples. During this pandemic, many people have lost their livelihoods, and for basic goods whose prices have increased, it is difficult to meet their daily needs. With this assistance, it helps the community a little"

From the statement during the interview with Mr. Uky about the adequacy of the management of Village Cash Direct Assistance in Arjowilangun Village, it can be concluded that solving the problem has not been able to but can help the community in meeting their basic needs. However, this assistance cannot solve problems such as people who have lost their livelihood because it is money to help the community meet their needs during this pandemic.

That Direct Cash Assistance in 2021 is quite helpful but has yet to be able to solve problems in the community affected by the Covid 19 pandemic. Statement from Mrs. Purnami (Tuesday, 31 May 2022), a recipient community of BLT DD in Arjowilangun Village. The statement is as follows:

"This assistance has helped, but it's not enough, it's only limited to helping but not enough to meet my and my family's daily needs during this pandemic. I'm not counting on the money from this help. I also work as a laborer"

From the statement during an interview with Mrs. Purnami about the adequacy of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance in Arjowilangun Village, it can be concluded that this assistance is quite helpful in meeting daily needs, and Mrs. Purnami also works as a laborer. So, this assistance can help Mrs. Purnami to fulfill her needs, such as buying basic goods.

Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) management in Arjowilangun Village needs to be increased to meet the community's needs. The funds obtained by the community have yet to be able to solve the problems that exist in the community. However, BLT DD helps the community by easing the burden on the community to fulfill basic needs. During this pandemic, basic needs have increased, and many people have lost their livelihoods, making it difficult to meet their daily needs. With this help, it is very helpful. The amount of BLT DD is

=====

300.00 IDR per month per KPM. For this reason, the village government has also created a work-intensive cash program so that the community not only relies on funds from the BLT assistance but also opens small businesses and works side-by-side as laborers.

4. Equity

Even the distribution of BLT DD is a benefit received by people affected by the Covid 19 Pandemic. Therefore, equity is used as an indicator of the success of the BLT DD program. Has the BLT DD been evenly distributed to the people affected by the Covid 19 pandemic in Arjowilangun Village. In Arjowilangun Village for equal distribution according to a statement from Mr. Afandi as Head of the Welfare Section or Coordinator of the Activity Implementation Team of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program {BLT DD} (Tuesday, 17 May 2022) as follows:

"BLT is evenly distributed to the community. Equality is number 1, but how else are we also adrift with the existing quota. For this year, the number of BLT recipients is 149. Because we budget around 20% of the Village Fund. For the amount of Village Funds for BLT DD in 2021 Rp. 532,800,000. select again; if the distribution is made from us, it is clear that it is evenly distributed with categories like that. But seen from the community, it is clear that it has not been evenly distributed and is being returned to the community. Many people can afford it but still want help. However, from ourselves, God willing, 80% is evenly distributed. For the qualifications of our BLT recipients, God willing, they are still good in this sense. Obviously, there are still people who need it, but what we propose needs more like that.

From the statement during an interview with Mr. Afandi about the even distribution of the management of the Direct Cash Assistance Program in Arjowilangun Village, it can be concluded that the Village Government has been evenly distributed to the people who receive this assistance. However, not all people affected by the Covid 19 pandemic have received this assistance. However, from the perspective of the community, this assistance is still uneven because there are still many people who want this assistance, but these people can afford it, and there are also people who are constrained by population administration and are constrained by limited quotas. In Arjowilangun Village, the number of recipients of this assistance is 149 in 2021. So, communities that are a priority are entitled to be recipients of this assistance.

Figure 1.
APBDES Arjowilangun



Source: Private Documentation (2022)

From the figure it can be explained that the Village Fund Ceiling in Arjowilangun Village is Rp.1,428,846,000, so, the total details of the BLT DD Village Fund are around Rp.536,400,000, including handling emergency disasters of Rp. 577,400,000 or 21.9% and obtained 149 KPM BLT DD in 2021. The management of Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) in Arjowilangun Village has not been evenly distributed due to a limited budget. The people in Arjowilangun Village have difficulty meeting their daily needs, such as buying basic needs, because many people have been laid off, and the average person in Arjowilangun Village works as Buru, some of the people work as farmers and trade. The quota for BLT DD recipients is 149 BLT DD recipients.

5. Responsiveness

Responsiveness with regard to the extent to which a policy can meet the needs, preferences, or values of certain groups of people. Once the impact of a policy can be felt, the public reaction can be positive in the form of support or negative in the form of rejection. In Arjowilangun Village itself for responsiveness according to a statement from Mr. Uky who is a youth member of the BLT DD Covid 19 data collection officer who interviewed on 1 June 2022 the statement is as follows:

“For problems that occur in the community, for clarification from me as an assessor, not all communities affected by the pandemic receive this assistance, because not all communities meet the criteria for receiving BLT DD recipients. Some people are less fortunate but these people have received other assistance. So, it does not meet the BLT criteria and complaints from the community are accommodated by the village government by holding deliberations to resolve existing problems”.

From the statements from the sources above, it can be concluded that for responsibility in Arjowilangun Village for the responsiveness of the problems that exist in the community, the community does not know the criteria for prospective BLT DD recipients, what the community knows is only for the conditions for receiving BLT DD for the less fortunate.

Statement from the beneficiary community. One of them is a statement from Mr. Erwin (Tuesday, 31 May 2022) as follows:

"I don't understand the criteria for receiving BLT DD. What I understand is that I received BLT DD because I am a poor person. If for more detailed criteria I do not understand. What I know is that I am a BLT DD recipient"

From Erwin's statement can be concluded that the responsiveness of the recipient community needs to understand in detail the criteria for receiving BLT. The community only knows that the beneficiaries are only people who can't afford it.

Responsiveness relates to how far a policy can satisfy the needs, preferences, or values of certain groups of people. For example, the process of managing DD BLT in Arjowilangun Village, Malang Regency, in 2021, is expected to be a response from the Arjowilangun Village government so that the management of BLT DD can be maximized, provide good results, provide convenience and meet the needs desired by the people of Arjowilangun village. For responsiveness of the village government, it is only to understand and socialize about complaints that occur in the community, it's just that the village government conducts deliberations to resolve problems that exist in the community. Complaints from the community include that people not affected by the Covid-19 pandemic do not receive other assistance because these communities receive other assistance. So, it does not include the criteria for receiving BLT DD, but many poor people have not received any assistance. The funds obtained are indeed not enough to meet the community's basic needs, but the nominal funds obtained are greater than other assistance provided by the government.

6. Accuration

The accuracy of the management of Village Fund cash direct assistance in Arjowilangun Village can be seen in whether the objectives of the assistance have been achieved and are useful and of value to the recipient communities of the assistance. In this process, the policy's success can be seen from the objectives that are achieved, useful and valuable for the target audience, and have a transformative effect on the government's policy mission. Efficiency and effectiveness are closely related. Therefore, to determine the accuracy of managing this program, the researchers conducted interviews with several informants. The first resource person was Mr. Afandi as the Head of the Welfare Section or the coordinator of the Activity Implementation Team of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program {BLT DD} (Tuesday, 17 May 2022) as follows:

"The accuracy of this assistance can be accounted for because our screening system is very strict, not directly from the neighborhood Association (RT) or assigned volunteers. But from ourselves, we also screened whether this person did not receive any other assistance, so those who received this assistance were correct and prioritized, and it was appropriate to give this assistance to people who were truly prioritized. Right, the purpose of this assistance is to reduce the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and is intended for underprivileged residents who during the pandemic have not received any other assistance, especially from the government"

From Afandi's statement above, it can be concluded that the management of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT DD) program in Arjowilangun Village is appropriate. Because it can be accounted for the netting system is carried out strictly. The village government does not only rely on volunteers/the Covid-19 Frontline assigned, but the government itself goes directly to the community to see if it is true that this person is a priority recipient of assistance.

Statement from the beneficiary community. One of them is a statement from Mr. Erwin (Tuesday, 31 May 2022) as follows:

"Misdirected. Not right on target and very not yet. Yes, because many people still have not received it even though they need help. On average, my neighbors who receive this assistance can even be said to be people who can own a rice field, have an income, and have a nice house. Many neighbors who can't afford it don't get this help. The main thing is that it doesn't hit the target, the point is relatives who are still relatives with the neighborhood Association (RT)/Citizens Association (RW) who receive this assistance on average"

From Mr. Erwin's statement regarding the management of Direct Cash Assistance, it can be concluded that this assistance is not appropriate because many still have yet to receive it. The average recipient of this assistance is an affluent person who has a rice field, a nice house, a steady income and is still related to the RT/RW.

Direct Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) management in Arjowilangun Village has yet to be on target. Even though the screening system carried out by the village government is very selective and strict, it can be accounted for. The Arjowilangun Village Government also went directly to see whether the potential DD BLT recipients were the priority recipients of this assistance. And for recipients who are indicated to receive other assistance, and the recipient is disconnected, they no longer receive assistance. Hence, limited budget, while many people were affected during the pandemic, and many poor people did not receive this assistance.

In contrast, well-off people received this assistance. The average recipient of this assistance is still a close relative of the RT/RW in Arjowilangun Village. The Village Fund budget is limited, so not everyone receives this assistance because many people were affected during this pandemic. So, for the government to prioritize people who really need it. But in the field is still the wrong target.

Conclusion

BLT DD is a temporal instrument used by the government to help people affected by Covid-19. In reflection of the implementation in Arjowilangun Village, this program is still not yet perfect because several problems were still found. By using William Dunn's six evaluation indicators, it can be seen that only the effectiveness indicator has a good value. The rest, namely efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy, are still problematic.

This imperfection in the implementation of BLT actually repeats events in many places that show the limited capability of the government. The problems always recur in three main aspects, namely the inaccurate database of recipients, the limited budget that is owned so that

it often results in social jealousy, and delays in the disbursement of funds because the procedure is very rigid. Unfortunately, this has been the case for a long time, so radical changes are needed.

Strategic steps are also needed from the Village Government to think of more sustainable village economic development strategies so that the community's resilience remains strong, especially when disasters come. Empowerment is key so that the community can increase its economic capacity and if this is realized, the community will no longer depend on BLT. The village government can also create a cash-for-work program so that the community does not only rely on funds from this BLT assistance and the community also opens small businesses and works on the side as laborers.

References

- Abdullah, I. (2020). COVID-19: Threat and Fear in Indonesia. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 12(5), 488–490. <https://doi.org/10.1037/tra0000878>
- Asep Suryahadi, R. A. I. & A. Y. (2021). The Impact of Covid-19 and Social Protection Programs on Poverty in Indonesia. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 57(3). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2021.2005519>
- Bappenas. (2020). Panduan Pendataan Bantuan Langsung Tunai – BLT Dana Desa. *E-Book*, 1–26.
- Blt, T., Desa, D., Hariandja, T. R., & Budiman, N. T. (2020). Pelaksanaan Bantuan Langsung. *Indonesian Journal of Law and Islamic Law (IJLIL) Is Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License*, 2.
- Charlotte Setijadi. (2021). The Pandemic as Political Opportunity: Jokowi's Indonesia in the Time of Covid-19. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 57(3). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2021.2004342>
- Febriani, S. A., Umam, K., & Maolani, D. Y. (2022). Evaluasi anggaran program peningkatan sarana dan prasarana aparatur di Sekretariat DPRD Kota Bandung tahun 2018-2020. *valuasi Anggaran Program Peningkatan Sarana Dan Prasarana Aparatur Di Sekretariat DPRD Kota Bandung Tahun 2018-2020*, 4(3), 78-94.
- Fitria, S., Umam, K., & Farida, A. S. (2022). Pengaruh Penatausahaan Barang Milik Daerah Terhadap Kualitas Laporan Bappelitbangda Kabupaten Bandung. *MODERAT: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 8(4), 826-844.
- Firdaus, T., Rafiuddin, R., & Mukrabin, M. (2021). Dampak Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) Dana Desa Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa Oi Tui Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Tinjau Dari Perspektif. *J-ESA (Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah)*, 4(2), 161–170. <https://doi.org/10.52266/jesa.v4i2.753>
- Hasanah, S., Umam, K., & Wahyu, F. P. (2022). Analisis Laporan Arus Kas pada Badan Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah Kota Bekasi Tahun Anggaran 2018-2020. *Ministrate: Jurnal Birokrasi dan Pemerintahan Daerah*, 4(3), 15-24.

- =====
- Hadiwardoyo, W. (2020). Kerugian Ekonomi Nasional Akibat Pandemi Covid-19. *Baskara: Journal of Business and Entrepreneurship*, 2(2), 83–92. <https://doi.org/10.24853/baskara.2.2.83-92>
- Iskar, I. W. P., Akbar, A. F., Dozan, W., & Yudiansyah, A. M. (2021). Dampak Penerapan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (Psbb) Terhadap Penghidupan Pekerja Sektor Informal Di Provinsi Dki Jakarta. *Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Keamanan Publik (JP Dan KP)*, 3(2), 68–79. <https://doi.org/10.33701/jpkp.v3i2.1001>
- Jorat, M. A. (2022). *Evaluasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Penyaluran Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (BLT-DD) Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Tahun 2021 (Studi Pada Desa Kucur, Kecamatan Dau)*. Skripsi: Universitas Tribhuwanatunggadewi
- Junaedi, D., & Salistia, F. (2020). Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Negara-Negara Terdampak. In *Simposium Nasional Keuangan Negara* (pp. 995–1115).
- Kemendagri. (2021). *PMK No. 17 Th 2021.pdf* (p. 323).
- Khilayah, L. (2022). *Evaluasi Penyaluran Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai – Dana Desa (BLT-DD) Selama Pandemi Covid 19 : Studi Kasus : Desa Bergaskidul, Kabupaten Semarang*. Skripsi :Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana.
- Kurniasih, E. P. (2020). Dampak Pandemi Covid 19 Terhadap Penurunan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kota Pontianak. *Prosiding Seminar Akademik Tahunan Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan 2020*, 277–289.
- Maryam, S., & Cahyani, H. R. (2022). Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (BLT-DD) Tahun 2020 Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Desa Pulung Rejo. *Jurnal Politik Dan Pemerintahan Daerah*, 4(1), 50–72.
- Nafiah, I., & Bharata, R. W. (2021). Analisis Efektivitas dan Dampak Pemberian Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) Covid-19 di Desa Podosoko. *Jurnal Penelitian Ekonomi Dan Akuntansi JPENSI*, 6(3), 263. <https://doi.org/10.30736/jpensi.v6i3.819>
- Noerkaisar, N. (2021). Efektivitas Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial Pemerintah untuk Mengatasi Dampak Covid-19 di Indonesia. *Jurnal Manajemen Perbendaharaan*, 2(1), 83–104. <https://doi.org/10.33105/jmp.v2i1.363>
- Olivia, S., Gibson, J., & Nasrudin, R. (2020). Indonesia in the Time of Covid-19. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 56(2), 143–174. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2020.1798581>
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia. (2020). Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, Dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2020 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, Dan Transmigrasi Nomor 11 Tahun 2019 Tentang Prioritas Penggunaan D. *Sereal Untuk*, 51(1), 51.
- Purniawan, H., & Ikmal, N. M. (2021). Efektifitas Bantuan Langsung Tunai Desa (BLT-D) di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Di Desa Boteng Kecamatan Menganti Kabupaten Gresik). *JISP (Jurnal Inovasi Sektor Publik)*, 1, 20–37. <http://jurnal.uwp.ac.id/fisip/index.php/jisp/article/download/67/66>

- =====
- Puspasari, R. (2021). Pemerintah Optimalkan BLT Desa untuk Pemulihan Ekonomi di Desa. *Www.Kemenkeu.Go.Id*, 2021.
- Redana, D. N., & Suprpta, I. N. (2022). Evaluasi Program Blt-Dana Desa Kepada Masyarakat Miskin Terdampak Covid-19 Di Desa Patas Kecamatan Gerokgak Kabupaten Buleleng. *Locus*, 14(2), 84–99. <https://doi.org/10.37637/locus.v14i2.1023>
- Roziqin, A., Mas'udi, S. Y. F., & Sihidi, I. T. (2021). An analysis of Indonesian government policies against COVID-19. *Public Administration and Policy*, 24(1), 92–107. <https://doi.org/10.1108/pap-08-2020-0039>
- Salahudin, S., Nurmandi, A., Yogyakarta, U. M., & Sulistyaningsih, T. (2020). Analysis of Government Official Twitters during Covid-19 Crisis in Indonesia Analysis of Government Official Twitters during Covid-19 Crisis in Indonesia. *Talent Development & Excellence*, 12(1).
- Sapitri, S., Umam, K., & Abdal, A. (2022). Pengelolaan keuangan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) dalam menjaga tingkat rasio kemandirian daerah di kota Cilegon tahun 2018-2020. *Publik: Jurnal Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia, Administrasi dan Pelayanan Publik*, 9(3), 500-517.
- Saputri, D. R., & Sari, W. R. (n.d.). *BLT-DD UNTUK MASYARAKAT*. 19(Bab 17).
- Sari, M. M., Ardian, N., & Erwansyah. (2021). Pengaruh Covid 19 Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat di Desa Lantasan Lama Kecamatan Patumbak Kabupaten Deli Serdang Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Manajemen Tools*, 13(1), 64–70.
- Sihidi, Iradhad Taqwa, Romadhan, A. A., & Fitrah, D. (2022). Vaksin dan Sentimen Publik : Sebuah Analisis. *Journal of Political Issues*, 3(2), 107–114.
- Sihidi, Iradhat Taqwa, Salahudin, Roziqin, A., & Kurniawan, D. (2022). Twitter as a Communication Tools for Vaccine Policy in Indonesia: An Analysis. *Social Computing and Social Media: Design, User Experience and Impact. HCII 2022*. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-05061-9_47
- Sjafrina, A., Zabar, T., Easter, L., Wijaya, S., & Indonesia Corruption Wach. (2020). Hasil Pemantauan Bansos : 239 Temuan dan Aduan Warga, Tertinggi Terkait Pemotongan dan Pungutan Liar. In *Indonesia Corruption Watch* (Vol. 2019). [https://antikorupsi.org/sites/default/files/dokumen/Rilis Pemantauan Bansos.pdf](https://antikorupsi.org/sites/default/files/dokumen/Rilis%20Pemantauan%20Bansos.pdf)
- Sugiyono, P. D. (2016). *Metode Peneliti Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Suhada, D. I. (2022). Efektivitas Para Pelaku Ekonomi Dalam Menunjang Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, 2(10), 3201–3208.
- Suparman, N., Washillah, G., & Juana, T. (2021). Efektivitas Penyaluran Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana. 19(2), 44–60.
- Toriq Bin Zihad. (2022). *Penyaluran BLT Dana Desa Tahun 2022 Di Kabupaten Sumedang Sampai Saat Ini Belum Juga Cair*. *Djpb.Kemenkeu.Go.Id*.

- =====
- Wahyudi, Nurmandi, A., Salahudin, & Sihidi, I. T. (2021). The Role of Social Capital in Handling Covid-19 at the Local Level in Indonesia. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 10(6), 106–121. <https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2021-0158>
- William N. Dunn. (2003). *William-N.-Dunn-Pengantar-Analysis-Kebijakan-Publik-Gadjah-Mada-University-Press-2003_compressed-1.pdf* (p. 710).
- Yuliadi, I., & Sumitro, S. (2021). Efektifitas BLT Covid-19 di Desa Moyo Kecamatan Moyo Hilir Kabupaten Sumbawa (Studi Konstruksi Sosial Kemiskinan). *Equilibrium: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 9(3), 341–347. <https://doi.org/10.26618/equilibrium.v9i3.5980>
- Zakia, A. R. (2022). *Evaluasi Penyaluran Blt Bagi Masyarakat Dampak Covid 19 Di Desa Sukamaju Kecamatan Batang Peranap Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu*. Skripsi: Universitas Islam Riau.